



EU conflict and crises response



Characteristics of global crises – and ongoing conflicts:

- Dominance of intrastate conflicts
- Non-linear patterns/stages
- Multiplication of actors and stakeholders
- Internationalization
- Intractability





- **EU Crises management and response**
- Crisis response implies the immediate mobilization of EU resources to deal with the consequences of external crises caused by man-made and natural disasters.
- The EU is an organization that can and should activate all relevant instruments (political, diplomatic, economic, financial, military, consular, judicial and development aid related) when responding to emerging or on-going crises.

EU Crises management and response

- Ensuring a coherent response to crises is part of the EU's wider efforts in its external relations, in close cooperation with the Member States, to turn the 'comprehensive approach' into comprehensive action, i.e. the effective use and sequencing of the entire range of tools and instruments.
- This applies to the whole crisis cycle including conflict prevention and crisis response, stabilisation and longer-term recovery, reconciliation, reconstruction as well as development, in order to preserve peace and strengthen international security.



Coherence and effectiveness of EU external action:

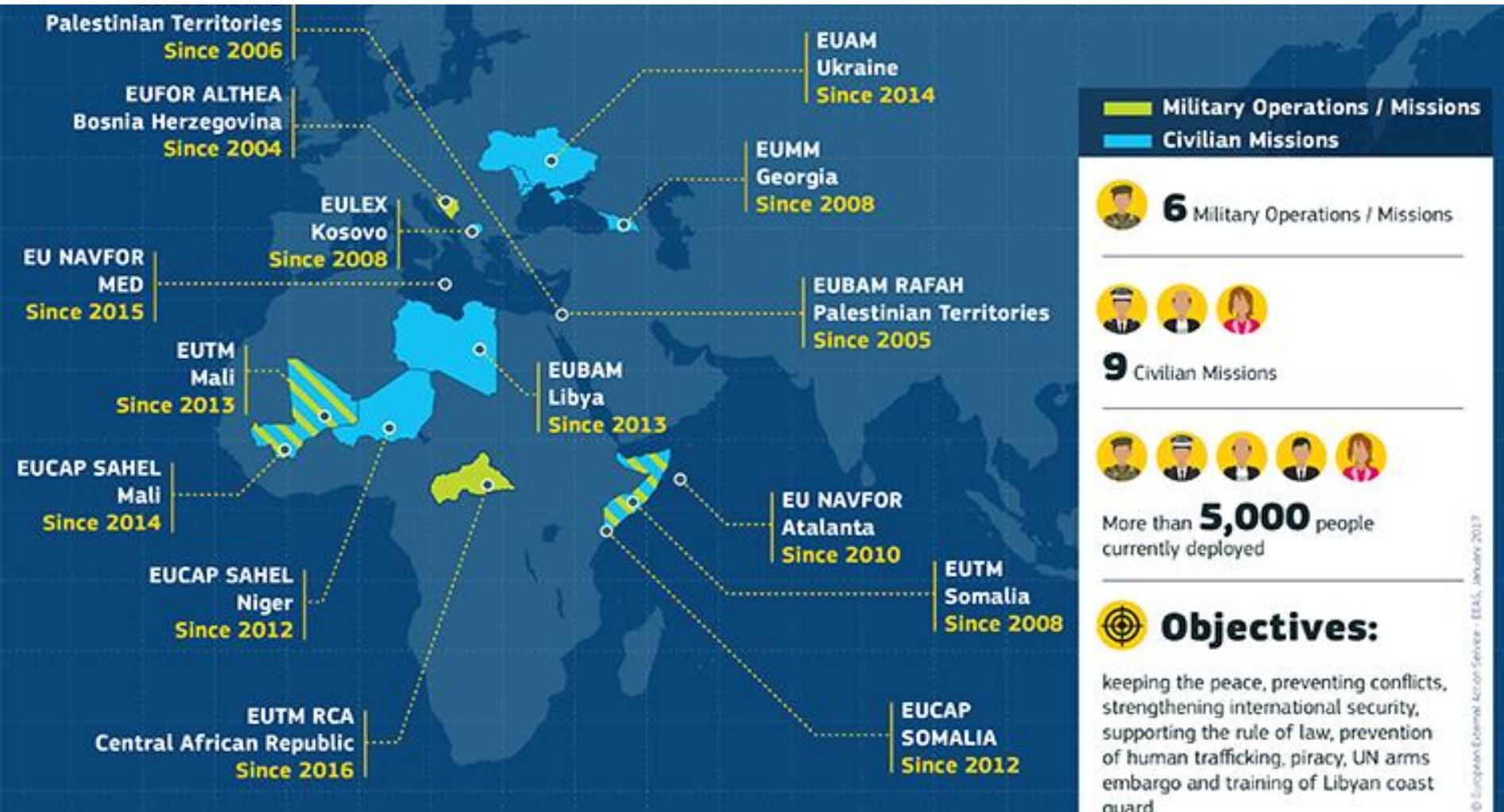
- **Develop a shared analysis of the situation or challenge;**
- **Define a common strategic vision;**
- **Focus on prevention;**
- **Mobilise the different strengths and capacities of the EU;**
- **Commit to the long term;**
- **Link internal and external policies and action;**
- **Make better use of the role of EU Delegations; and**
- **Work in partnership with other international and regional actors.**



- **European Council**
- **Council of the European Union**
- **European Commission**
- **European Parliament**

Depending on the characteristics of a particular crisis, the EEAS Crisis Platform can bring together:

- Crisis Management and Planning Directorate (CMPD),
- Crisis Response Department, EU Military Staff (EUMS),
- Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC), Situation Centre (SitCen),
- EU Situation Room as well as relevant geographical and horizontal EEAS Departments,
- the EU Military Committee (EUMC)
- European Commission services (ECHO, DEVCO, FPI, et c.)
- PeScO





EU-NATO

- Institutionalised relations between NATO and the EU were launched in 2001
- the 2010 Strategic Concept committed the Alliance to working more closely with other international organisations to prevent crises, manage conflicts and stabilise post-conflict situations.
- At the NATO Summit in Warsaw in July 2016, the two organisations outlined areas for strengthened cooperation in light of common challenges to the East and South, including countering hybrid threats, enhancing resilience, defence capacity building, cyber defense, maritime security, and exercises.
- Close cooperation between NATO and the EU is an important element in the development of an international “comprehensive approach” to crisis management and operations, which requires the effective application of both military and civilian means.
- NATO and the EU currently have 22 member countries in common